

SCIENCE HAS DONE MUCH TO PRESERVE THE BABES

Their Chances of Longevity Now Infinitely Greater Than They Have Ever Been—Many Causes That Have Contributed to This Very Desirable Result

"Born in the year 1903" is a phrase promising more significance to the obituary of the future than such a phrase ever before meant to humanity. For the babe born in this year of grace has three times the chance that a baby ever before had of reaching its first year, and it has five times the chance of passing its fifth year of life. Why? In the first place, in spite of all that grandma may indicate to the contrary, the mother of today knows more about children than mothers ever knew before; in the second place, the doctors know more than they ever did; and, in general, there is a more earnest attempt at child saving than ever before in the history of the world.

Among the most sanguine of grandmothers thirty years ago the great fear audibly expressed was that "Jane will never raise that child." One hundred years ago in the workhouses of Great Britain there were twenty-three deaths of children under one year old to every twenty-four births in those asylums, and nothing unusual was thought of the rate of mortality. Moltner announced fifty years ago that from one-third to one-half of the children born in Europe died before they reached the age of one year. Twenty-five years ago statistics in the United States and in Great Britain showed that one-fourth of the total number of deaths were of children in their first year, while Kross shows that in the cities of Europe in 1893 the death rate was far out of the proportion which might be expected of the advance in pathology and sanitation.

Three years ago an estimate was made of the comparative mortality of children in half a dozen cities in the



United States, the comparison being made with the total number of deaths from disease. The average of deaths under one year and under 5 showed in comparison with the total deaths a proportion of 28.8 per cent.

In general the deaths of infants and young children averaged half under the age of two years, due wholly to the group of communicable diseases—scarlet fever, diphtheria and measles. Of this group of three diseases in one year New York had a death showing of 20,000 children, while 15 per cent of its total death rate was of children suffering from diarrheal troubles.

Antitoxin as applied in cases of diphtheria has been one of the great agents in the preservation of infant life. Vaccination has been another; knowledge of the dangers of measles and whooping cough has been another; a certain marked disposition of some diseases to decrease in violence has been considered, and, above most other things, having bearing upon the



preservation of infant life, the precautions in feeding children in the hot months and in the sterilizing of feeding bottles have been marked.

Taking longevity as one of the desirable things of life, the parent of the child, young and old, may be interested in looking at his offspring for some of the physical indications of this longevity. An authority has attempted to tabulate a few of them. Before these, however, he generalizes to the extent of saying that heredity must be regarded; that climatic influences must be considered; that food, exercise and hygienic conditions must be taken as matters of course. Then:

There must be the indications in the child of a harmonious development of the frame; symmetrical proportions must be regarded; the head must not be too large or too small; the neck must be neither too long nor too short; the chest must be developed, but the



abdomen should not be noticeably enlarged; no class of organs should be unduly prominent; marked increase in stature, or a marked stunting of the natural growth is bad. As to climatic conditions, where the extremes of heat and cold are to be endured, the tenure of life is shorter than in more equable temperatures.

Life insurance companies always have made a strong point of heredity in the history of the applicant; for

an unbroken record of grandparents reaching three score and ten of biblical longevity a company will bank more strongly than on almost any other feature of an application. As to longevity in general, however, M. Flourens has said that man, in common with other animals, should live to an age aggregating five times the period of his growth. Fixing this growth at twenty years, he has held that 100 years should be the reasonable limit of life.



only that a man's excesses and intemperate modes of living have made him the victim of his own caprices.

Less to the point of definite limitation, however, another student of anthropology has written:

"The type of civilization in which the efficiency of the community and of the individual is greatest; in which there is the most harmonious action between the body and the mind; the greatest happiness of the great number; the least excessive expenditure with the least of luxury—this will be the state of civilization most favorable to longevity."

ELIAS HOWE'S LUCKY DREAM.

How Inventor Found Point Which Had Long Puzzled Him. Elias Howe, the inventor of the sewing machine, almost beggared himself before he discovered where the eye of the needle should be placed. It never occurred to him that it should be located near the point, and he might have failed altogether had it not been for a remarkable dream.

One night he dreamed that he was making a sewing machine for a savage king in a strange country. As in his actual waking experience, he was rather perplexed about the needle's eye. He thought the king gave him twenty-five hours in which to complete a machine, and if not finished in that time, death was to be the punishment.

Howe worked and worked, and puzzled and puzzled, and finally gave it up. Then he thought that he was taken out to be beheaded. On his way to execution he noticed that the warlike carried spears that were pierced near the head. Instantly came the solution of the difficulty, and while the inventor was begging for time he awoke.

It was then 4 o'clock in the morning. Howe jumped out of bed, hurried to his workshop, and by 9 o'clock a needle with an eye at the point had been rudely modeled. After that the rest was easy.—New York News

THE STUDY OF CHARACTER.

Little Things That Tell Much to the Observant.

Character can be read in a person's carriage, it is claimed.

Business takes long strides and has a quick, nervous gait.

Stubbiness waddles, pointing determinedly to self with every step.

Happy-go-lucky has a free and easy walk, throwing his arms and legs about as if hung on pivots.

Dignity is studiously erect, measuring her steps carefully and looking neither to the right nor left. It is exaggerated style of the correct pose.

Independence struts, positively tipping backward and swaggers his shoulders and uplifts his hat, saying in appearance, if not in words, "A tip for your opinion." It is the little things in a day which combine to make up the events of a lifetime. We cannot be too careful in guarding the training of the body. Some are blessed with beautiful faces; others with fine figures; many have luxuriant hair and a graceful carriage. Yet it is possible for each to possess, in part all of these attributes of beauty, with study and practice.

For Scientists.

Lenard rays and cathode rays are regarded as moving electrons—that is, trains of minute negative electric charges flying with great velocity. Roentgen rays are trains of solitary waves or radiated energy emitted at the impact of flying electrons with stationary groups of electrons, i. e., solid matter.

President's Children Awheel.

President Roosevelt has never ridden a bicycle since he has risen to his present high station, but all of his children ride, and are often seen awheel. They are familiar with all the good rides around Washington and naturally attract much attention.

Pharaoh's Chariot Discovered.

Pharaoh's chariot, in which he rode at Thebes, has been discovered, says the Times, in perfect condition in the valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, along with the tomb of Thutmose IV, which is nearly 4,000 years old.

Cheap German Manufactures.

Incandescent bulbs are supplied to Spain at 6 cents each, delivered, by German manufacturers.

AS TO STANDING PAT

LATEST ASPECT OF THE TARIFF REVISION QUESTION.

The Plain Speaking of President Roosevelt, Secretaries Root, Shaw and Others Has Wrought a Marked Change in the Situation and Outlook.

The changes that have occurred in the situation and outlook regarding tariff revision during the past few days are the subject of careful comment by a member of the cabinet in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune of April 7. If the speeches of Secretaries Shaw and Root, March 31 and April 3, respectively, were read and approved by the president before they were delivered—and nobody doubts that they were—the meaning and the intent of the President's speeches at Milwaukee and Minneapolis become all the clearer. His purpose obviously was to throw the entire weight of administrative influence against the supreme folly of talking tariff revision at this time. Secretaries Shaw and Root delivered powerful addresses designed to prove that changes in the Dingley law schedules in the direction of lower duties or no duties are not called for by any of the conditions of industry and trade; on the contrary, the country's interests will be best served by letting the tariff entirely alone, at least until after the national election of 1904.

Right upon the heels of these public declarations by his two secretaries came, first, the speech of President Roosevelt at Milwaukee on the general subject of trusts, in which he took the ground that a remedy for trust evils must not be sought for in tariff revision. The same week, at Minneapolis, the president fired his big broadside against any and all forms of tariff tinkering. If Secretaries Root and Shaw left any part of the ground uncovered in their speeches, the President certainly covered it at Minneapolis. In the language of the cabinet officer quoted by the New York Tribune, the President "went direct to the territory where the 'Iowa Idea' is supposed to prevail. In both speeches he struck straight

He Has Been Told That His Brocm Is a Nuisance.



out from the shoulder, and he rang the bell twice."

In the same week Senator Allison gave out an authorized interview in which he said: "No tariff revision," and incidentally took occasion to say that in his judgment reciprocity in competitive products was a dream that has little chance of ever being realized. Senator Frye, the acting Vice-President, declared himself in equally positive terms. About the same time William Jennings Bryan was delivering a speech at Des Moines in which he praised Gov. Cummins warmly for his "progressive" tariff ideas and welcomed him to the Democratic fold.

All this is interesting history. It means much to the Republican party and the country. It means, says the cabinet officer quoted by the Tribune, that—"Tariff reformers masquerading under the guise of Republicans will have to become classified under another name, or welcomed back into the ranks of the Democracy, as Gov. Cummins has been by Bryan. The Republican party, with Roosevelt at its head, will stand for no tariff revision, at least until after the next Presidential election. This is the lesson to be learned from the developments of the last week."

From the temper displayed by the Iowa "progressives" it is evident that the speeches of the President and Secretaries Shaw and Root have not stamped out the "Iowa Idea" so far as the leaders in the revolt are concerned. They still proclaim their intention to clamor and work and plan for the realization of their pet ambition. They want to go thundering down the corridors of time as the rescuers of the Republican party from the dire dilemma of too much prosperity, as the Mosesses who shall lead that party out of the bondage of the Pharaohs of the trusts and into the promised land of a "reformed" tariff and "potential competition." These schemers for power and control declare it to be their fixed and unalterable purpose to go before the national convention in 1904 and demand a downward revision of the tariff. If they have their way they will force tariff revision as a dominant issue of the campaign of next year, in spite of the demand of the President and his advisers and the best brain of the

party that tariff revision shall be entirely kept out of that campaign and not taken up at all until after the election of 1904.

But the question is, not what these scheming leaders want, but what the people want. To be a leader one must have a following. Can these Iowa disturbers succeed in winning the people away from the President and the great mass of the Republican party? Will the people follow them in the direction of the camp where Mr. Bryan stands reaching out his hands in eager welcome? It remains to be seen. We are inclined to think not.

Encouraged by Bryan.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Cummins of Iowa is entirely satisfied. He is one of the chief exponents among Republicans of tariff revision. There are a few persons out his way who believe in tearing things up and who are followers of what has become to be known as the "Iowa Idea." They have been received with open arms by Brother Bryan.

"Let us encourage Gov. Cummins," said Mr. Bryan at a Jeffersonian banquet in Des Moines on Thursday (Fancy Bryan looking to Jefferson for comfort!) "Let us encourage him, for every word that he speaks in favor of tariff reform or anti-trust legislation will have an educational influence."

While Bryan was speaking in Iowa, Senator Lodge and Secretary Root were making addresses in Boston and taking the ground that protection had made the country great, and that to abandon it or to permit it to be ripped up by "tariff reformers" or "tariff revisionists" would result in a general upheaval of business.

Gov. Cummins found no indorsement for his course among these Republican thinkers, but from Mr. Bryan he received praise. From which it would appear that the "Iowa Idea" is exceedingly comforting to the Democrats.

Praise from Bryan! Certainly Gov. Cummins ought to be ready to retire on his laurels now.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Folly of Free Trade.

A paper which is constantly agitating itself over the evils of the present protective tariff, in an article on England's food supply, says that if

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

REMOVED STATUE OF KING.

Few Formalities Attended Demolition of Edward's Counterpart.

A feature of the Glasgow exhibition of the year before last was the colossal statue of King Edward VII, which stood below the central dome. They are still removing the buildings, etc., of the exhibition and at the end of last week the statue was "dealt with." The ceremony lacked fastidiousness. A noose was drawn tightly round the neck of the king, half a dozen navvies hitched themselves to the ground end of the rope and—the great statue lay in many fragments. The charitable explanation is advanced that this course was taken to remove any chance of his majesty, when he goes to Glasgow in May, seeing himself as so many thousands had been led to imagine him.

HAYTI WANTS AN EMPEROR.

Colored Citizen of the United States Offered the Position.

William Pickens, formerly of Little Rock, Ark., but who now calls Chicago his home, has been asked to become emperor of Hayti. All he has to do is to collect money for the equipment of an army, and to purchase a warship, transports, and provisions. Then the negro army hopes to attack Port au Prince, the capital of Hayti, and, if successful, eventually place the island under the protection of the United States. The government, according to the plan, is to be administered as a gigantic corporation, with



WILLIAM PICKENS

all the citizens as stockholders. All the land titles and franchises will be vested in the state. There will be no penitentiaries or jails, but all criminals will be provisioned and sent adrift at sea to seek other shores. Mr. Pickens is the Yale negro student who captured the Ten Eyck prize for oratory in February of this year. The suggestion that he lead a movement against Hayti comes from N. L. Musgrove of Sturgis, Ky.

HARD ON THE MODEL.

Enthusiastic Painter Almost Causes Death of Soldier.

Charles Schreyvogel, the "painter of the Western frontier," works even in cold weather on his roof in New York. Recently he had a soldier for a model. The trooper was told to assume a recumbent posture, as if wounded. It was bitterly cold, but the painter became so absorbed in his work that he did not experience any discomfort. The soldier, accustomed to obedience, lay perfectly still. When Mr. Schreyvogel had finished he found this really model model so benumbed that he had to half carry, half drag him down to the studio and revive him with an alcohol bath (external and internal) before the poor fellow could stand on his legs again.

HEAD OF ILLINOIS G. A. R.

Benson Wood of Effingham Has Had Distinguished Career.

Benson Wood of Effingham, chosen commander in chief of the Illinois G. A. R., enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Illinois volunteers in the civil war and rose to the rank of captain. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1839. After



BENSON WOOD

the civil war he graduated from the law department of the old University of Chicago. He ranks high as a lawyer and three years ago was elected president of the State Bar association. He has been mayor of Effingham, member of the legislature and member of congress.

AS THE WORLD REVOLVES

MAYOR AMES IS CONVICTED.

Minneapolis Has Set the Country a Good Example.

As evidence of its restored virtue, Minneapolis may offer Ames, convicted of bribery by a jury of his peers, in spite of the direct primary, in spite



A. A. AMES

of the general knowledge of his guilt, this flagrant patron and exploiter of vice was four times elected mayor of his city. Nothing checked his unceasing collection of blackmail from abandoned women and gamblers; nothing disturbed his brazen sense of security. Minneapolis supinely submitted to government by criminals for criminals. Finally, Ames was attacked by one of his own creatures, and the citizens, with virtue thrust upon them, awoke to action. It must be said that in Minneapolis the corruption involved only the dregs of society, not all classes as in St. Louis; else the work of reform might have been longer delayed.

It is something of a novelty to see a mayor convicted of a penitentiary offense. Usually a subordinate suffers for the offense in which they both shared, and the world cynically despairs of reform at the top. Minneapolis has set the country an example and given other mayors warning.

HEAD OF VAST INTERESTS.

Morris K. Jesup President of New York Chamber of Commerce.

Morris Ketchum Jesup, who has been elected president of the New York chamber of commerce, is a retired banker, widely known for his numerous benefactions in religious and charity work and for his long standing and prominent connection with the Young Men's Christian association of New York. Mr. Jesup is a native of Connecticut and from 1852 to 1884 was one of the leading bankers of New York. He has taken a



MORRIS K. JESUP

keen interest in the Museum of Natural History, to which he gave \$100,000 for a collection of native woods.

Marketing Under Difficulties.

An Englishman in Russia thus tells his experiences: "When at Simferopol it fell to my turn to do the marketing for our little mess. Not knowing a word of the language, it was not an easy matter, but the inhabitants were quite interested in my work and did their best to assist me. By calling like a hen and crowing like a cock I got eggs and fowls. Mutton was a simple matter, a single 'baa' being enough. Fish was the difficulty. The motion of swimming with my hands puzzled the natives, but on my putting one hand behind and waving it from side to side like a fish's tail there was a dead silence for a minute or two, and then with a shout of laughter one intelligent individual said something in Russian and took me straight to the fish market."

Got Rid of the Bore.

During her engagement in San Francisco Mrs. Patrick Campbell was taken for a trip around the bay. Among the party was a young man of the all-pervading kind, whose attentions to the noted actress were more lavish than welcome. As the party stood gazing on the city the young man said: "Do you see that house up there, Mrs. Campbell?" describing the location. "Yes," said the patient guest. "I was born there," remarked the numerous one proudly. He paused for a reply and this was what he heard: "What a pity." The young man managed to efface himself.